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(74) Agent: **ORION CORPORATION**; Orion Pharma, Industrial Property Rights, P.O. Box 65, FIN-02101 Espoo (FI).

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(71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): **ORION CORPORATION** [FI/FI]; Orionintie 1, FIN-02200 Espoo (FI).

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(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): **HUHTALA, Paavo** [FI/FI]; Kuukausikuja 3 B 7, FIN-02200 Espoo (FI). **KARJALAINEN, Arto** [FI/FI]; Alberganesplanadi 11 A 13, FIN-02600 Espoo (FI). **HAAPALINNA, Antti** [FI/FI]; Markulantie 8 A, FIN-20360 Turku (FI). **LEHTIMÄKI, Jyrki** [FI/FI]; Tarhalantie 27, FIN-21570 Sauvo (FI). **KARJALAINEN, Arja** [FI/FI]; Iltatie 4 B 6, FIN-02210 Espoo (FI). **VIRTANEN, Raimo** [FI/FI]; Knaapintie 2-4 as 5, FIN-21290 Rusko (FI).

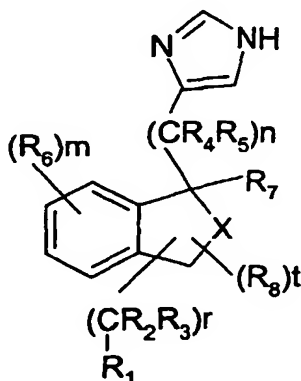
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(54) Title: **NEW IMIDAZOLE DERIVATIVES**

(57) Abstract: An imidazole derivative of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or derivative thereof. The compounds of formula (I) exhibit affinity for  $\alpha_2$  adrenoceptors.



(I)

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## NEW IMIDAZOLE DERIVATIVES

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to new pharmacologically active imidazole derivatives and pharmaceutically acceptable salts and esters thereof, as well as to processes for their preparation and to pharmaceutical compositions containing them.

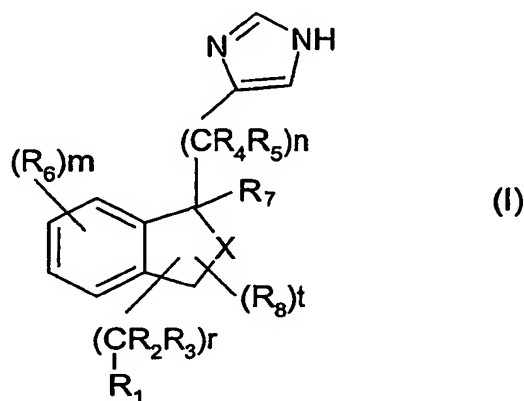
It is known that several derivatives of imidazole have affinity for alpha1 and/or alpha2 adrenoceptors. Accordingly, i.a. WO-A-97 12874 describes imidazole-substituted (1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-naphthalenyl)- and (2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-1-yl)-derivatives which are stated to possess affinity for alpha2 adrenoceptors most of them being selective alpha2 adrenoceptor agonists. EP-A-0 717 037 describes 4-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-naphthalenyl)- and 4-(2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-1-yl)-1H-imidazole derivatives which possess alpha2 adrenoceptor agonistic and alpha1 adrenoceptor antagonistic activity. On the other hand the imidazole derivatives disclosed in EP-A-0 183 492 are known as selective alpha2 adrenoceptor antagonists. Compounds acting on the said alpha adrenoceptors may exert a wide variety of peripheral and/or CNS (central nervous system) effects in mammals.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The inventors have now found that the present imidazole derivatives of the invention exhibit affinity for alpha2 adrenoceptors so that they can be useful in the treatment of various disorders or diseases wherein the alpha2 adrenoceptors are involved. Such disorders or diseases include various disorders of the central nervous system (CNS), i.e. neurological, psychiatric or cognition disorders, as well as various disorders of the peripheral system, e.g. diabetes, orthostatic hypotension, lipolytic disorders (such as obesity) or sexual dysfunction.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The imidazole derivatives of the invention can be represented by the following formula (I):



wherein

X is  $-\text{CH}_2-(\text{CH}_2)_p-$ ,  $-\text{O}-$ ,  $=\text{NH}$  or  $-\text{S}-$ ;

$\text{R}_1$  is phenyl, naphthyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl,  $\text{C}_3$ - $\text{C}_7$ -cycloalkyl,  $\text{C}_5$ - $\text{C}_7$ -cycloalkenyl,  $\text{C}_5$ - $\text{C}_7$ -cycloalkynyl or mono- or bicyclic aromatic or partially or fully saturated heterocyclic group with 5 to 10 ring atoms which consist of carbon atoms and one to three heteroatoms selected from N, O and S;

wherein the said phenyl, naphthyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl,  $\text{C}_3$ - $\text{C}_7$ -cycloalkyl,  $\text{C}_5$ - $\text{C}_7$ -cycloalkenyl,  $\text{C}_5$ - $\text{C}_7$ -cycloalkynyl or mono- or bicyclic aromatic or partially or fully saturated heterocyclic group is optionally substituted with one to three substituents selected independently from halogen,  $-\text{OH}$ ,  $-\text{NH}_2$ , halo- $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_6$ -alkyl,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_6$ -alkyl,  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_6$ -alkenyl,  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_6$ -alkynyl,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_6$ -alkoxy,  $\text{OH}-(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_6)\text{-alkyl}$ ,  $\text{NH}_2-(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_6)\text{-alkyl}$  and mono- or di( $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_6$ -alkyl)amino;

$\text{R}_2$  is H or  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_6$ -alkyl;

$\text{R}_3$  is H or  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_6$ -alkyl; and

$\text{R}_4$  is H or  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_6$ -alkyl;

R<sub>5</sub> is H, or R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>7</sub> form together a bond;

each R<sub>6</sub> is independently halogen, -OH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, halo-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy or OH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl;

R<sub>7</sub> is H, OH or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, or R<sub>7</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> form together a bond;

each R<sub>8</sub> is independently OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, halo-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy;

m is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

n is 0 or 1;

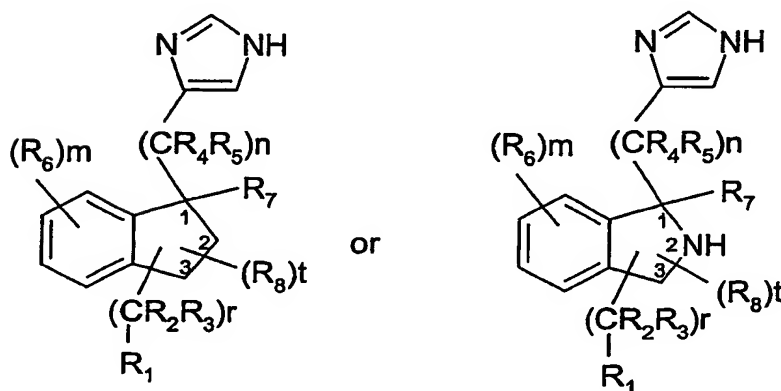
p is 0 or 1;

r is 0 or 1;

t is 0, 1 or 2;

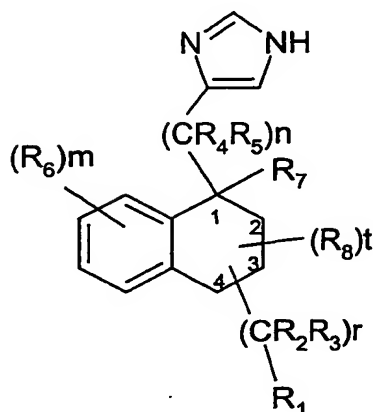
or pharmaceutically acceptable esters or salts thereof.

When X is -CH<sub>2</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>- and p is 0, or when X is =NH,



then the bulky substituent -(CR<sub>2</sub>R<sub>3</sub>)<sub>r</sub>-R<sub>1</sub> is preferably at 2- or 3-position of the 5-ring moiety (whereby, of course, in the above formulae the H-atom attached to ring carbon atom or, respectively, ring nitrogen atom will be replaced by the said substituent).

When X is  $-\text{CH}_2-(\text{CH}_2)_p-$  and p is 1,



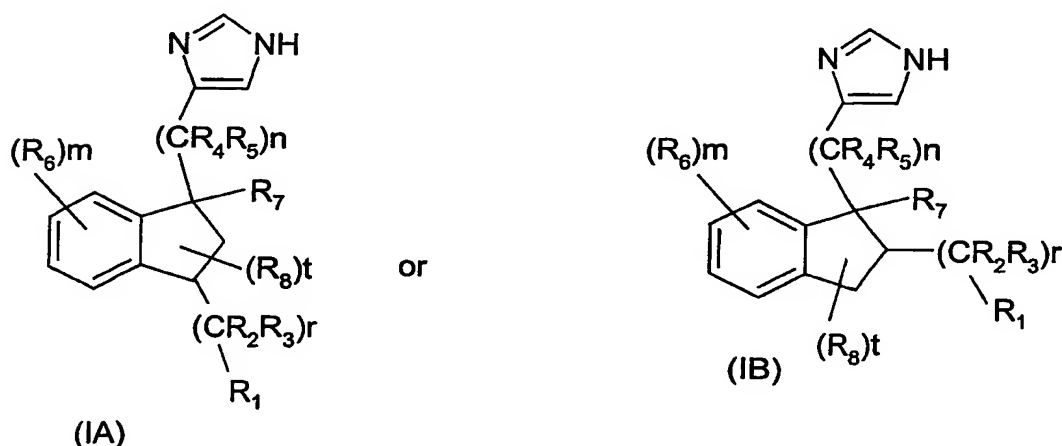
then the bulky substituent  $-(\text{CR}_2\text{R}_3)_r\text{R}_1$  is preferably at 3- or 4-position of the 6-ring moiety.

The following subgroups (1) to (17) of compounds of formula I taken alone or in any combination with each other are preferred:

- 1) n is 0;
- 2) n is 1;
- 3) n is 1 and R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> are H;
- 4) r is 0;
- 5) r is 1 and R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> are independently H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; preferably H;
- 6) t is 0;
- 7) R<sub>7</sub> is H;
- 8) X is  $-\text{CH}_2-(\text{CH}_2)_p-$ ; and p is 0 or 1;
- 9) X is  $-\text{CH}_2-(\text{CH}_2)_p-$  and p is 0;
- 10) X is  $-\text{CH}_2-(\text{CH}_2)_p-$  and p is 1;
- 11) X is  $-\text{O}-$ ;

- 12)  $R_1$  is phenyl, naphthyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl, C5-C7-cycloalkyl, C5-C7-cycloalkenyl, C5-C7-cycloalkynyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, thienyl, furyl, cyclohexyl, piperidyl, piperazinyl or morpholinyl; preferably  $R_1$  is phenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl, thienyl, furyl or cyclohexyl; e.g.  $R_1$  is phenyl; or e.g.  $R_1$  is cyclohexyl;
- 13)  $R_1$  is as defined above in subgroup (12) substituted with one to three of the substituents selected independently from halogen, -OH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, halo-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy; preferably with one to three, e.g. one or two, of the substituents selected independently from halogen, -OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl; more preferably from F, -OH and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy;
- 14)  $m$  is 0; or  $m$  is 1 or 2;
- 15)  $m$  is 1 or 2 and each  $R_6$  is independently halogen, -OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl; preferably F, -OH or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy;
- 16)  $n$  is 0 and X is -CH<sub>2</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>-; and/or
- 17)  $n$  is 1 and X is -CH<sub>2</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>-, -O-, =NH or -S-, e.g. -CH<sub>2</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>- or -O-.

Preferred subgroups of compounds of formula I are i.a.



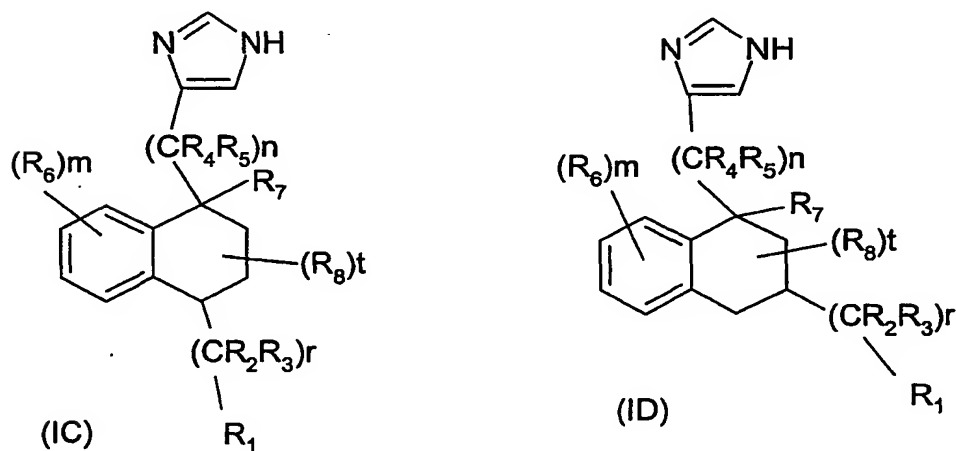
wherein  $R_1$  to  $R_8$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$  and  $t$  are as defined above.

In a subgroup of the compounds of formula I, IA or IB,  $r$  is 0, or  $r$  is 1 and  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  are H. In a further subgroup of the compounds of formula I, IA or IB,  $n$  is 0, or  $n$  is 1 and  $R_4$ ,  $R_5$  and  $R_7$  are H. Preferably,  $t$  is 0. The optional substituent  $R_6$  is e.g. at 5- and/or 6-position of the indane ring system.

In a further preferred subgroup of the compounds I, IA or IB,  $R_1$  is phenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl, thienyl, furyl or cyclohexyl, e.g. phenyl, pyridyl or cyclohexyl, such as phenyl or cyclohexyl, e.g. phenyl, each of which is optionally substituted with one to three, e.g. one or two, of the substituents selected independently from halogen, -OH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, halo-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, OH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, NH<sub>2</sub>-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl and mono- or di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl)amin; e.g. from halogen, -OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl; preferably from F, -OH and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy.

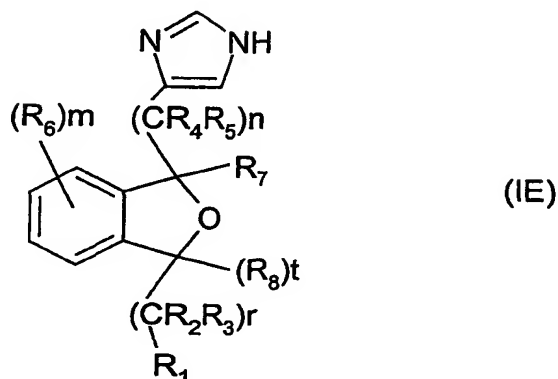
In a further preferred subgroup of the compounds I, IA or IB  $m$  is 0, or  $m$  is 1 or 2 and each  $R_6$  is independently halogen, -OH or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy.

A further subgroup of the compounds of formula I are compounds of formula IC or ID



wherein  $R_1$  to  $R_8$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$  and  $t$  are as defined above.

A further subgroup of the compounds of formula I are compounds of formula IE



wherein R<sub>1</sub> to R<sub>8</sub>, m, n and r are as defined above and t is 0 or 1.

Terms as employed herein have the following meanings: A halogen or halo is e.g. fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine, preferably fluorine or chlorine, more preferably fluorine. The term C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl group as employed herein as such or as part of another group includes both straight and branched chain radicals of up to 6 carbon atoms, and preferably of 1 to 4 carbon atoms. The term C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy refers to -O(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl) wherein C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl is as defined above. The term C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl includes both straight and branched chain radicals of up to 6 carbon atoms, preferably of 2 to 4 carbon atoms, containing double bond(s). The term C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl includes both straight and branched chain radicals of up to 6 carbon atoms, preferably of 2 to 4 carbon atoms, containing triple bond(s). The term halo-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl refers to C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl radical, as defined above, that is substituted by one or more halo radicals as defined above, e.g. trifluoromethyl, difluoromethyl etc. The term C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>-cycloalkyl means cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl or cycloheptyl. C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>-cycloalkyl means cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl or cycloheptyl, preferably cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl. C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>-cycloalkenyl or C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>-cycloalkynyl refers to C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>-cycloalkyl as defined above, containing double bond(s) or, respectively, a triple bond in its ring structure. Mono- or bicyclic aromatic or partially or fully saturated heterocyclic group from 5 to 10 ring atoms, preferably from 5 to 6 ring atoms, which consists of carbon atoms and one to three, preferably one to two, heteroatoms selected from N, O



and/or S, refers e.g. to pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, thienyl, furyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl or morpholinyl, preferably to pyridyl, thienyl or furyl.

The compounds of formula I and the subgroups IA, IB, IC, ID and IE thereof, as well as the pharmaceutically acceptable esters and salts thereof, are referred to below as the compounds of the invention, unless otherwise indicated.

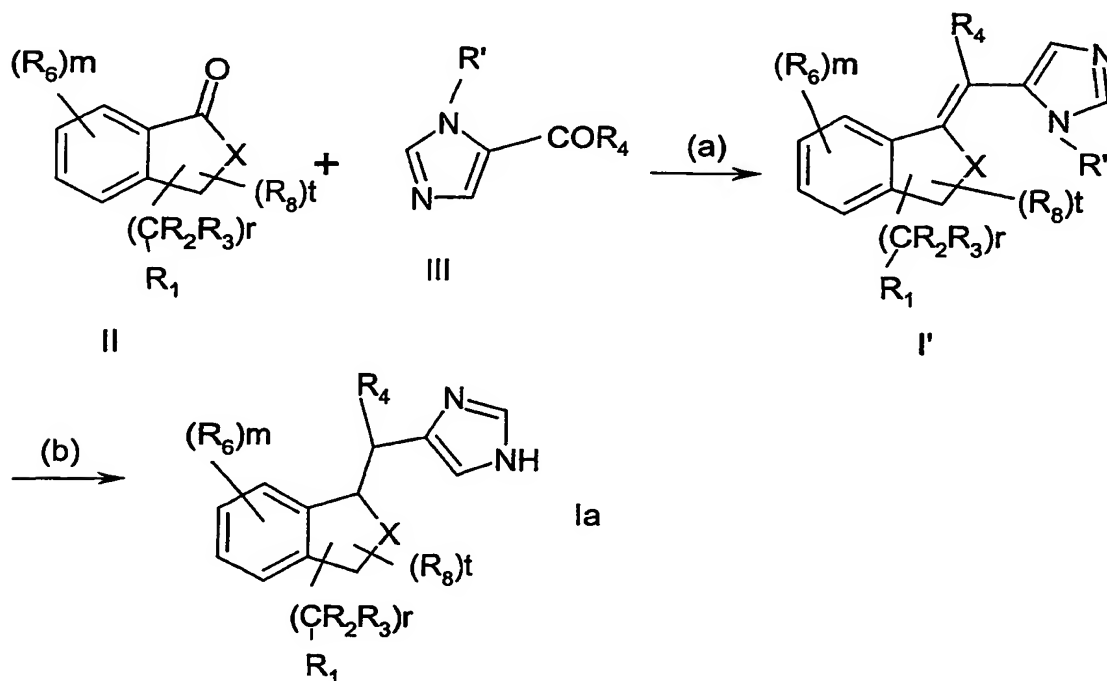
The compounds of the invention may have chiral carbon atom(s) in their structure. The invention includes within its scope all the possible stereoisomers of the compounds I, including geometric isomers, e.g. Z and E isomers (cis and trans isomers), and optical isomers, e.g. diastereomers and enantiomers. Furthermore, the invention includes in its scope both the individual isomers and any mixtures thereof, e.g. racemic mixtures. The individual isomers may be obtained using the corresponding isomeric forms of the starting material or they may be separated after the preparation of the end compound according to conventional separation methods. For the separation of i.a. optical isomers, e.g. enantiomers, from the mixture thereof the conventional resolution methods, e.g. fractional crystallisation, may be used.

The compounds of the invention can form acid addition salts with both organic and inorganic acids well known in the field of pharmaceuticals. Typical acid addition salts are e.g. chlorides, bromides, sulfates, nitrates, phosphates, sulfonates, formates, tartrates, maleates, citrates, benzoates, salicylates, ascorbates. Furthermore, in the compounds of the invention, wherein R<sub>6</sub>, R<sub>8</sub> and/or the optional substituent at the ring moiety as R<sub>1</sub> is OH, the said -OH functionality may form esters with pharmaceutically acceptable acids which are conventional in the field of pharmaceuticals and which retain the pharmacological properties of the free form. Examples of such esters include esters of aliphatic or aromatic alcohols, e.g. lower alkyl esters, e.g. methyl, ethyl and propyl esters.

The compounds of the invention can be prepared using e.g. the following methods. Accordingly:

(a) The preparation of i.a. compounds of formula I, wherein n is 1, may be illustrated e.g. with the following reaction scheme A:

Scheme A

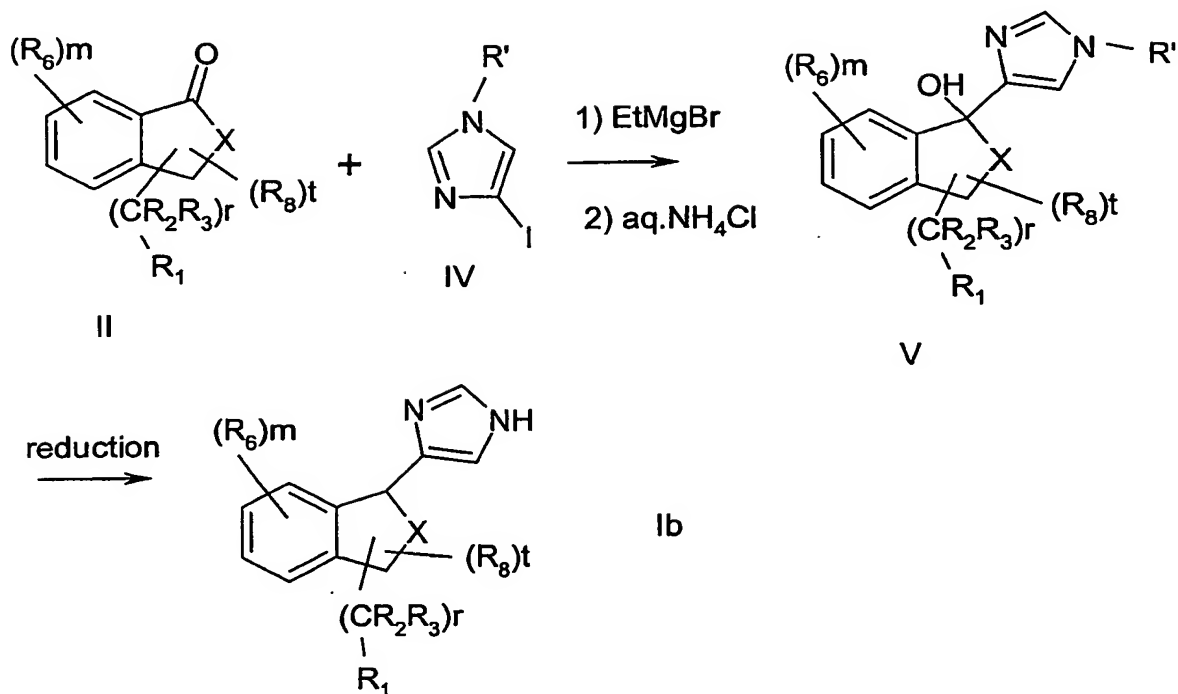


wherein X,  $R_1$  to  $R_4$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_8$ , m, r and t are as defined above and  $R'$  is H or a conventional protecting group for =NH in the imidazole ring, e.g. benzyl, trityl ( $-CPh_3$ ) or  $SO_2NMe_2$ .

The step (a) is a conventional McMurry coupling reaction, i.e. a reductive carbonyl coupling of an imidazole carbaldehyde or an imidazolyl alkylketone III with a ketone II in the presence of a catalyst, e.g. titanium(0) (e.g. produced in situ), in an inert solvent, e.g. THF, at room or elevated temperature. The resulted compound of formula I, wherein  $R_5$  and  $R_7$  form together a bond (I'), may be deprotected, if necessary, and isolated according to the known methods, or converted by hydrogenation of the double bond to another compound of formula I, wherein  $R_5$  and  $R_7$  are H (Ia, step b). In the hydrogenation step (b) the possible protecting group in the imidazole ring is eliminated simultaneously. The compound of formula I obtained is isolated and worked up in a manner known in the art;

(b) The preparation of i.a. compounds of formula I, wherein n is 0 and  $R_7$  is H, may be illustrated e.g. with the reaction scheme B:

Scheme B



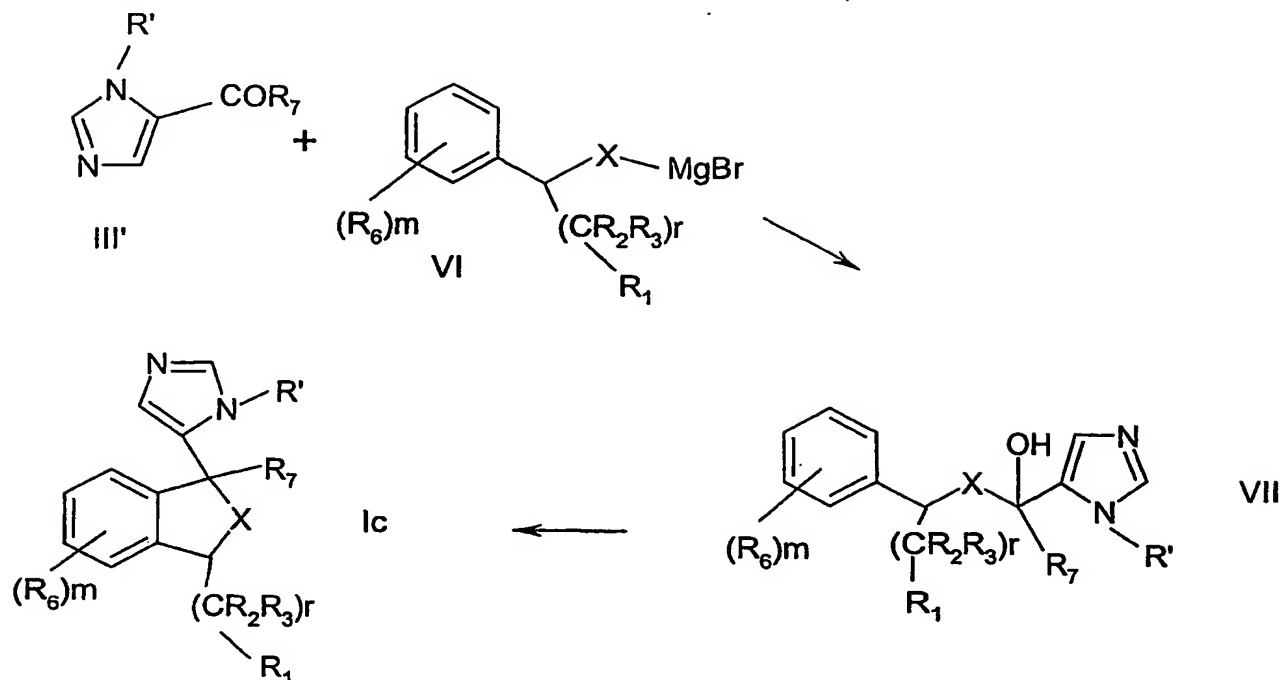
wherein X,  $R_1$  to  $R_3$ ,  $R_6$  and  $R_8$  m, r and t are as defined above and  $R'$  is a conventional protecting group for =NH in the imidazole ring, e.g. benzyl, trityl ( $-CPh_3$ ) or  $SO_2NMe_2$ .

In the reaction scheme B, a compound of formula II is first reacted with a compound of formula IV, in the presence of a Grignard-reagent, such as  $EtMgBr$ , in a suitable solvent, e.g.  $CH_2Cl_2$ , at dry reaction conditions, at room temperature or elevated temperature, and the reaction mixture obtained is then treated with an aqueous  $NH_4Cl$ -solution to obtain the compound of formula V. The hydroxyl group and the amino protecting group  $R'$  of the compound of formula V can be eliminated in a manner known in the art, e.g. using e.g.  $TMSCl-NaI-CH_3CN$ , in a suitable solvent, e.g.  $CH_2Cl_2$ , at room or elevated temperature. In the elimination step an intermediate indene-imidazole may be formed, which is further reduced in a manner known in the art. The compound of formula I (Ib) thus obtained is isolated using conventional methods.

(c) The preparation of i.a. compounds of formula I, wherein n is 0, may further be illustrated e.g. with the following reaction scheme C:

11

Scheme C



wherein R<sub>1</sub> to R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>6</sub>, R<sub>7</sub>, m and r are as defined above X is -CH<sub>2</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>-, p is 0 or 1 and R' is a conventional protecting group for =NH in the imidazole ring, e.g. benzyl or trityl (-CPh<sub>3</sub>).

In the method of scheme C the compound III' is reacted with Grignard reagent VI at room or elevated temperature in a suitable solvent. The resulted compound VII is cyclized in a manner known in the art to obtain the end product Ic.

The other compounds of formula I not illustrated in the above schemes can be prepared according to or analogously to the methods described above or known in the prior art, starting from the suitable starting material. As to the prior art methods reference is made e.g. to WO-A-97 12874, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

The starting compounds II are commercially available or they may be prepared via a variety of known synthetic routes using suitable starting materials and conventional methods known to those skilled in the art. For instance the compounds of formula II, wherein X is -CH<sub>2</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>-, p is 0 or 1, can be prepared according to or analogously to the methods described by

Sommer, M.B. et al., J.Org.Chem., vol.55, 1990, p.4822, Welch, W.M. et al., J.Med.Chem., vol.27, 1984, p.1508, and/or Bøgesø, K.P., J.Med.Chem., vol.26, 1983, p.935, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference. As a further example, the preparation of compounds II can be carried out according to or analogously to the methods described in the above-mentioned WO-A-97 12874, Miller L.L. and Boyer R.F., J.Am.Chem.Soc., vol.93(3), 1971, p.650-656, or Smonou I. and Orfanopoulos M., Synthetic Communications, vol.20(9), 1990, p.1387-1397.

As to the starting material III, III' and IV, these are commercially available i.a. in an unprotected form, or they may be prepared according to the methods known to those skilled in the art (cf. i.a. Kirk, K.L., J.Heterocycl.Chem., vol.22, 1985, 57). If necessary, the =NH of the imidazole can be protected using conventional methods and protecting groups (R'), e.g. benzyl or trityl. It is understood that, due to the tautomerism, the protecting group R' may be attached to either of the two nitrogen atoms of the imidazole ring.

If necessary, also R<sub>6</sub>, R<sub>8</sub> and/or the optional substituent at the ring moiety as R<sub>1</sub> can be protected in a manner known in the art. Such protecting groups as well as the optional protecting group R' can be removed at the final stage using suitable conventional deprotection method(s) known in the art.

It should be noted that the above disclosed synthetic routes are meant to illustrate the preparation of the compounds of the invention and the preparation is by no means limited thereto, i.e. other synthetic processes which are within the general knowledge of a skilled person are also possible.

The compounds of the invention may be converted, if desired, into their pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester form using methods well known in the art.

As already mentioned hereinbefore, the compounds of the invention show interesting pharmacological properties, namely they exhibit affinity for alpha<sub>2</sub> adrenoceptors. The said activity of the compounds of the invention is demonstrated with the pharmacological test presented below.

Antagonist activity on alpha2 adrenoceptors (alpha2AR) in rat *vas deferens in vitro*

Rats were killed by CO<sub>2</sub>-suffocation. *Vas deferentia* were dissected out and both prostatic halves were removed to tissue chambers containing Krebs-solution of the following composition (mM): NaCl 118, KCl 4.7, CaCl<sub>2</sub> 2.5, KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> 1.2, MgSO<sub>4</sub> 0.6, NaHCO<sub>3</sub> 25, glucose 11.1, aerated by 5% carbogen, temperature 37°C, pH 7.4. Propranolol 260 g/l and desipramine 2 g/ml were added to prevent the possible effects on alpha-adrenergic receptors and to prevent re-uptake of released norepinephrine, respectively. Preparations were tied to the bottom hooks of the incubation chambers and the to isometric force-displacement transducers above. Electrical stimulation was started after the equilibrium period (5 minutes under a resting tension of 0.5 g) by introducing field stimulation with the following parameters: twin-pulses, voltage 70 V, frequency 0.2 Hz, delay 5 ms, duration 2 ms. As soon as the electrically induced twitch response was stabilised, the test compounds were administered by a cumulative fashion with half logarithmic increments at five minutes intervals. Inhibition of the electrically evoked contractions was measured as the response to alpha2AR agonists. Antagonist was administered into the incubation medium at least five minutes before agonist. Means  $\pm$  SEM of percentage inhibition were calculated in the absence and in the presence of antagonist and expressed as dose-response curves. In order to express the antagonist potency, pA<sub>2</sub>-value was calculated. The results of the test are reported in table 1.

Table 1

Compound	<i>vas deferens</i>
	Alpha2 antagonistic activity
Compound 1	pA <sub>2</sub> =7.0
Compound 2	pA <sub>2</sub> =6.0
Compound 3	pA <sub>2</sub> =5.6
Compound 4	pA <sub>2</sub> =6.9
Compound 5	pA <sub>2</sub> =6.3

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Compound	<i>vas deferens</i>
	Alpha2 antagonistic activity
Compound 6	pA2=6.6
Compound 7	pA2=7.6
Compound 8	pA2=6.7
Compound 9	pA2=6.2
Compound 10	pA2=6.2
Compound 11	pA2=6.2
Compound 12	pA2=6.3
Compound 13	pA2=5.6
Compound 14	pA2=5.5
Compound 15	pA2=6.2
Compound 16	pA2=6.5

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In general, the compounds of the invention exhibiting alpha2-antagonistic activity may be useful for therapeutical indications in which alpha2-antagonists are used. They may also be used for reversal of the effects of alpha2-agonists.

Accordingly, the compounds of the invention may be useful i.a. in the treatment of different neurological, psychiatric and cognition disorders. Furthermore, they may be used in the treatment of various peripheral disorders, e.g. diabetes, orthostatic hypotension, lipolytic disorders (such as obesity) or sexual dysfunction.

The compounds of the invention may be administered enterally, topically or parenterally.

The compounds of the invention may be formulated alone or together with another active ingredient and/or together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, carrier and/or excipient in different pharmaceutical unit dosage forms, e.g. tablets, capsules, solutions, emulsions and powders etc.,

depending on the route of administration, using conventional techniques. The pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, carrier and/or excipient can be selected from those conventionally used in the field of pharmaceuticals noticing the chosen route of administration.

The amount of the active ingredient varies from 0.01 to 75 weight-% depending on i.a. the type of the dosage form.

The specific dose level of the compounds of the invention depends on several factors such as the compound to be administered, the species, age and the sex of the subject to be treated, the condition to be treated and on the route and method of administration. Accordingly, the dosage for parenteral administration is typically from 0.5 µg/kg to 10 mg/kg per day and that for oral administration is from 5 µg/kg to 100 mg/kg for an adult male.

The present invention also provides a compound of the invention or an ester or salt thereof for use in a method of treatment of human or animal body.

The present invention further provides a compound of the invention or an ester or salt thereof for use in the treatment of different CNS-disorders, such as neurological, psychiatric and cognition disorders, or in the treatment of various peripheral disorders, e.g. diabetes, orthostatic hypotension, lipolytic disorders (such as obesity) or sexual dysfunction.

The invention also provides the use of a compound of the invention or an ester or salt thereof in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of different CNS-disorders, e.g. neurological, psychiatric and cognition disorders, or in the treatment of various peripheral disorders, e.g. diabetes, orthostatic hypotension, lipolytic disorders (such as obesity) or sexual dysfunction.

The invention further relates to a method for the treatment of different CNS-disorders, e.g. neurological, psychiatric and cognition disorders, or peripheral disorders, e.g. diabetes, orthostatic hypotension, lipolytic disorders (such as obesity) or sexual dysfunction, by administering to a subject in need of such treatment an effective amount of the compound of the invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable ester or salt thereof.



The present invention will be explained in more detail by the following examples. The examples are meant only for illustrating purposes and do not limit the scope of the invention which is defined in claims.

#### EXAMPLE 1

##### 4-(6-Methoxy-3-phenylindan-1-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole

Titanium(IV)chloride (7.4 ml) was added dropwise to a stirred suspension of zinc powder (8.8 g) in dry tetrahydrofuran (200 ml) with ice cooling under a nitrogen atmosphere. The resulting mixture was heated at reflux for 2 hr with stirring. A solution of 6-methoxy-3-phenyl-1-indanone (4.0 g) and 3-benzyl-3H-imidazole-4-carbaldehyde (4.5 g) in dry tetrahydrofuran (40 ml) was added, and the reflux was continued for 5 hr. The cooled reaction mixture was made alkaline with dilute sodium hydroxide solution. The slurry was filtered, and the filtrate was evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in acidic water and extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic phase was washed with water and evaporated to dryness.

The crude intermediate (1-Benzyl-5-(6-methoxy-3-phenylindan-1-ylidenemethyl)-1H-imidazole) was dissolved in a solution of ethanol (200 ml), water (20 ml) and hydrochloric acid (1.0 ml). The mixture was hydrogenated at 50-60 °C with 10 % palladium on carbon as catalyst until no more hydrogen was consumed. The mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was evaporated to dryness. The residue was dissolved in water, made alkaline with sodium hydroxide solution and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phase was washed with water, dried with sodium sulfate and evaporated under reduced pressure to give a crude product of racemic cis and trans diastereoisomers. The product was purified by flash chromatography (elution with a dichloromethane - methanol gradient). The base product was dissolved in ethyl acetate and converted to its hydrochloride salt with hydrogen chloride gas dissolved in ethyl acetate.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (cis isomer as HCl-salt, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 1.62-1.70 (m, 1H), 2.50-2.57 (m, 1H), 2.82 (dd, J=14.7 Hz, J=9.5 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (dd, J=14.7 Hz, J=4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.48-3.56 (m, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 4.16-4.21 (m, 1H), 6.67-7.34 (m, 8H), 7.46 (s, 1H), 9.03 (s, 1H)

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (trans isomer as HCl-salt, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 2.08-2.17 (m, 1H), 2.23-2.31 (m, 1H), 2.84 (dd, J=14.7 Hz, J=9.5 Hz, 1H), 3.12 (dd, J=14.7 Hz, J=4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.60-3.69 (m, 1H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 4.32-4.39 (m, 1H), 6.75-7.35 (m, 8H), 7.43 (s, 1H), 8.99 (s, 1H)

Using the same method the following compounds were prepared:

4-(3-Phenylindan-1-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole  
(compound 1)

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (cis isomer as HCl-salt, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 1.64-1.72 (m, 1H), 2.51-2.58 (m, 1H), 2.82 (dd, J=15.0 Hz, J=9.6 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (dd, J=15.0 Hz, J=4.3 Hz, 1H), 3.49-3.57 (m, 1H), 4.24-4.29 (m, 1H), 6.79 (d, J=7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.16-7.35 (m, 8H), 7.47 (d, J=1.3 Hz, 1H), 8.99 (d, J=1.3 Hz, 1H)

4-(5,6-Dimethoxy-3-phenylindan-1-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole  
(compound 2)

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (cis isomer as HCl-salt, MeOH-d<sub>4</sub>): 1.61-1.71 (m, 1H), 2.62-2.72 (m, 1H), 2.91 (dd, J=15.1 Hz, J=9.1 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (dd, J=15.1 Hz, J=4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.49-3.55 (m, 1H), 3.66 (s, 3H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 4.21-4.25 (m, 1H), 6.43 (s, 1H), 6.92 (s, 1H), 7.10-7.33 (m, 6H), 8.79 (d, J=1.1 Hz, 1H)

4-[6-Methoxy-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)indan-1-ylmethyl]-1H-imidazole  
(compound 5)

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (cis isomer as HCl-salt, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 1.57-1.65 (m, 1H), 2.46-2.54 (m, 1H), 2.80 (dd, J=14.8 Hz, J=9.4 Hz, 1H), 3.44 (dd, J=14.8 Hz, J=4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.46-3.54 (m, 1H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 4.10-4.14 (m, 1H), 6.67 (d, J=8.3 Hz, 1H), 6.74 (dd, J=8.3 Hz, J=2.2 Hz, 1H), 6.85-6.90 (m, 3H), 7.06-7.10 (m, 2H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 9.02 (s, 1H)

4-[3-(4-Methoxyphenyl)indan-1-ylmethyl]-1H-imidazole

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (cis isomer as HCl-salt, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 1.59-1.70 (m, 1H), 2.46-2.55 (m, 1H), 2.83 (dd, J=14.7 Hz, J=9.5 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (dd, J=14.7 Hz, J=4.7 Hz, 1H), 3.49-3.57 (m, 1H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 4.16-4.22 (m, 1H), 6.78 (d, J=7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.86-6.91 (m, 2H), 7.07-7.12 (m, 2H), 7.13-7.34 (m, 3H), 7.46 (d, J=1.4 Hz, 1H), 9.05 (d, J=1.4 Hz, 1H)

4-[3-(4-Fluorophenyl)indan-1-ylmethyl]-1H-imidazole  
(compound 7)

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (cis isomer as HCl-salt, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 1.62-1.71 (m, 1H), 2.50-2.57 (m, 1H), 2.83 (dd, J=14.8 Hz, J=9.7 Hz, 1H), 3.46 (dd, J=14.8 Hz, J=4.5 Hz, 1H), 3.53-3.60 (m, 1H), 4.26-4.31 (m, 1H), 6.78 (d, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.13-7.35 (m, 7H), 7.47 (d, J=1.3 Hz, 1H), 9.05 (d, J=1.3 Hz, 1H)

4-[3-(3-Fluorophenyl)indan-1-ylmethyl]-1H-imidazole  
(compound 9)

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (cis isomer as HCl-salt, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 1.67-1.76 (m, 1H), 2.51-2.58 (m, 1H), 2.85 (dd, J=14.9 Hz, J=9.7 Hz, 1H), 3.46 (dd, J=14.9 Hz, J=4.5 Hz, 1H), 3.53-3.59 (m, 1H), 4.29-4.34 (m, 1H), 6.81 (d, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.99-7.41 (m, 7H), 7.47 (d, J=1.2 Hz, 1H), 9.05 (d, J=1.2 Hz, 1H)

4-[3-(2-Fluorophenyl)indan-1-ylmethyl]-1H-imidazole  
(compound 10)

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (cis isomer as HCl-salt, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 1.71-1.79 (m, 1H), 2.65-2.72 (m, 1H), 2.95 (dd, J=15.1 Hz, J=9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (dd, J=15.1 Hz, J=4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.58-3.65 (m, 1H), 4.58-4.62 (m, 1H), 6.89 (d, J=7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.06-7.34 (m, 8H), 8.79 (d, J=1.3 Hz, 1H)

4-[3-(3,4-Difluorophenyl)indan-1-ylmethyl]-1H-imidazole  
(compound 11)

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (cis isomer as HCl-salt, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 1.66-1.75 (m, 1H), 2.50-2.57 (m, 1H), 2.84 (dd, J=14.9 Hz, J=9.7 Hz, 1H), 3.46 (dd, J=14.9 Hz, J=4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.52-3.58 (m, 1H), 4.29-4.33 (m, 1H), 6.81 (d, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.05-7.43 (m, 6H), 7.48 (d, J=1.3 Hz, 1H), 9.05 (d, J=1.3 Hz, 1H)

4-[6-Fluoro-3-(4-fluorophenyl)indan-1-ylmethyl]-1H-imidazole  
(compound 15)

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (cis isomer as HCl-salt, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 1.65-1.76 (m, 1H), 2.52-2.61 (m, 1H), 2.84 (dd, J=14.8 Hz, J=9.5 Hz, 1H), 3.44 (dd, J=14.8 Hz, J=4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.50-3.56 (m, 1H), 4.23-4.30 (m, 1H), 6.76-7.25 (m, 7H), 7.47 (d, J=1.2 Hz, 1H), 9.00 (d, J=1.2 Hz, 1H)

**4-[3-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-methoxyindan-1-ylmethyl]-1H-imidazole**

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (cis isomer as HCl-salt, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 1.62-1.70 (m, 1H), 2.62-2.69 (m, 1H), 2.91 (dd, J=14.9 Hz, J=9.1 Hz, 1H), 3.46 (dd, J=14.9 Hz, J=4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.52-3.57 (m, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 4.20-4.25 (m, 1H), 6.72-7.20 (m, 7H), 7.34 (d, J=1.3 Hz, 1H), 8.83 (d, J=1.3 Hz, 1H)

**4-[3-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-trifluoromethylindan-1-ylmethyl]-1H-imidazole**

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (cis-isomer as HCl-salt, MeOH-d<sub>4</sub>): 1.74-1.83 (m, 1H), 2.70-2.77 (m, 1H), 2.95 (dd, J=14.9 Hz, J=9.5 Hz, 1H), 3.57 (dd, J=14.9 Hz, J=4.7 Hz, 1H), 3.60-3.65 (m, 1H), 4.36-4.40 (m, 1H), 7.02-7.09 (m, 3H), 7.18-7.23 (m, 2H), 7.39 (d, J=1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (s, 1H), 8.85 (s, 1H)

**4-(6-Fluoro-3-phenylindan-1-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole**

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (cis-isomer as HCl-salt, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 1.69-1.78 (m, 1H), 2.53-2.60 (m, 1H), 2.85 (dd, J=14.9 Hz, J=9.7 Hz, 1H), 3.47 (dd, J=14.9, J=4.3 Hz, 1H), 3.56-3.63 (m, 1H), 4.21-4.26 (m, 1H), 6.76-7.35 (m, 8H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 9.06 (s, 1H)

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (trans-isomer as HCl-salt, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 2.14-2.21 (m, 1H), 2.28-2.35 (m, 1H), 2.86 (dd, J=14.8 Hz, J=9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.14 (dd, J=14.9 Hz, J=5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.68-3.75 (m, 1H), 4.42-4.46 (m, 1H), 6.92-7.32 (m, 8H), 7.45 (s, 1H), 9.06 (s, 1H)

**EXAMPLE 2****4-(3-Phenyl-1,3-dihydroisobenzofuran-1-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole  
(compound 12)**

This compound was prepared according to the procedure of Example 1 except that 3-phenylphthalide was used in place of 3-phenyl-1-indanone.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (cis isomer as HCl-salt, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 3.22 (dd, J=15.4 Hz, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.46 (dd, J=15.4 Hz, J=4.1 Hz, 1H), 5.56-5.60 (m, 1H), 6.10 (s, 1H), 6.94 (d, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.20-7.39 (m, 9H), 9.00 (d, J=1.3 Hz, 1H)

**EXAMPLE 3**

**4-(4-Phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole**

This compound was prepared according to the procedure of Example 1 except that 4-phenyl-1-tetralone was used in place of 3-phenyl-1-indanone.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (cis-isomer as HCl-salt, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 1.51-1.57 (m, 1H), 1.70-1.78 (m, 1H), 1.91-1.96 (m, 2H), 3.03 (dd, J=14.8 Hz, J=10.2 Hz, 1H), 3.12 (dd, J=14.8 Hz, J=4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.24-3.31 (m, 1H), 4.04-4.08 (m, 1H), 6.70 (d, J=7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.00-7.45 (m, 9H), 9.06 (d, J=1.3 Hz, 1H)

**EXAMPLE 4****3-(1H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-1-phenylindan-5-ol  
(compound 4)**

A mixture of 4-(6-methoxy-3-phenylindan-1-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole (500 mg) and 48 % hydrobromic acid (20 ml) was heated at reflux for 1 hr with stirring. The cooled reaction mixture was poured into water and made basic with ammonium hydroxide solution. The resulting precipitate was filtered and washed with water. The product was purified by flash chromatography (elution with a dichloromethane - methanol gradient).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (cis isomer, MeOH-d<sub>4</sub>): 1.62-1.71 (m, 1H), 2.54-2.61 (m, 1H), 2.74 (dd, J=14.6 Hz, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.22 (dd, J=14.6 Hz, J=5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.40-3.49 (m, 1H), 4.09-4.14 (m, 1H), 6.55-6.77 (m, 4H), 7.12-7.28 (m, 5H), 7.57 (d, J=1.1 Hz, 1H)

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (trans isomer, MeOH-d<sub>4</sub>): 2.09-2.16 (m, 1H), 2.29-2.35 (m, 1H), 2.74 (dd, J=14.6 Hz, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 2.94 (dd, J=14.6 Hz, J=5.4 Hz, 1H), 3.50-3.58 (m, 1H), 4.23-4.28 (m, 1H), 6.53-6.73 (m, 4H), 7.07-7.25 (m, 5H), 7.58 (s, 1H)

Using the same method the following compounds were prepared:

**4-[3-(1H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)indan-1-yl]phenol**

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (cis isomer as HCl-salt, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 1.58-1.66 (m, 1H), 2.45-2.50 (m, 1H), 2.80 (dd, J=14.7 Hz, J=9.5 Hz, 1H), 3.44 (dd, J=14.7 Hz, J=4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.46-3.52 (m, 1H), 4.11-4.16 (m, 1H), 6.70-6.74 (m, 2H), 6.78 (d, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.95-6.99 (m, 2H), 7.14-7.23 (m, 2H), 7.31 (d, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (d, J=1.3 Hz, 1H), 9.03 (d, J=1.3 Hz, 1H), 9.30 (s, 1H)

1-(1H-Imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-3-phenylindan-5,6-diol  
(compound 3)

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (cis isomer as HCl-salt, MeOH-d<sub>4</sub>): 1.56-1.66 (m, 1H), 2.57-2.66 (m, 1H), 2.87 (dd, J=15.0 Hz, J=8.9 Hz, 1H), 3.31 (dd, J=15.0 Hz, J=4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.39-3.46 (m, 1H), 4.12-4.17 (m, 1H), 6.28 (s, 1H), 6.69 (s, 1H), 7.13-7.30 (m, 6H), 8.79 (s, 1H)

1-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-3-(1H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)indan-5-ol  
(compound 6)

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (cis isomer as HCl-salt, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 1.52-1.60 (m, 1H), 2.41-2.48 (m, 1H), 2.75 (dd, J=14.7 Hz, J=9.4 Hz, 1H), 3.32 (dd, J=14.7 Hz, J=5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.36-3.43 (m, 1H), 3.99-4.03 (m, 1H), 6.57-6.98 (m, 7H), 7.45 (d, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 9.01 (d, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 9.22 (s, 1H), 9.24 (s, 1H)

1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-(1H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)indan-5-ol  
(compound 8)

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (cis isomer as HCl-salt, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 1.56-1.64 (m, 1H), 2.47-2.54 (m, 1H), 2.77 (dd, J=14.9 Hz, J=9.6 Hz, 1H), 3.34 (dd, J=14.9 Hz, J=5.0 Hz, 1H), 3.40-3.46 (m, 1H), 4.14-4.18 (m, 1H), 6.55-6.69 (m, 3H), 7.10-7.23 (m, 4H), 7.47 (d, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 9.04 (d, J=1.3 Hz, 1H), 9.33 (s, 1H)

#### EXAMPLE 5

4-(2-Benzylindan-1-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole

a) 2-Benzylideneindan-1-one

To a solution of 1-indanone (5.0 g) and benzaldehyde (4.1 g) in methanol (40 ml), was added 2.2 ml of 48 % aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 0.5 hr. The resulting precipitate was filtered and washed with water. The yield was 7.9 g.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 4.14 (s, 2H), 7.47-7.81 (m, 10H)

b) 2-Benzylindan-1-one

2-Benzylideneindan-1-one (6.0 g) was hydrogenated in 100 ml of ethanol using 0.1 g of 10 % palladium on carbon as catalyst at room

temperature. The catalyst was removed by filtration, and the filtrate was evaporated to dryness.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ ): 2.67-2.72 (m, 1H), 2.78-2.83 (m, 1H), 3.01-3.08 (m, 1H), 3.10-3.21 (m, 2H), 7.17-7.68 (m, 9H)

c) 4-(2-Benzylindan-1-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole

This compound was prepared according to the procedure of Example 1 except that 2-benzylindan-1-one was used in place of 3-phenyl-1-indanone.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (cis isomer as HCl-salt,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ ): 2.47-2.53 (m, 1H), 2.63-2.67 (m, 2H), 2.74-2.82 (m, 1H), 2.86-2.93 (m, 2H), 3.02-3.07 (m, 1H), 3.59-3.65 (m, 1H), 6.75 (d,  $J=7.4$  Hz, 1H), 7.02-7.32 (m, 8H), 7.39 (d,  $J=1.2$  Hz, 1H), 9.07 (d,  $J=1.2$  Hz, 1H)

EXAMPLE 6

4-[(2,3-Dihydro-6-methoxy-2-phenyl-1H-inden-1-yl)methyl]-1H-imidazole (compound 13) and 3-(1H-Imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-2-phenylindan-5-ol (compound 14)

(a) 3-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-2-phenylacrylic acid

A mixture of 4-methoxybenzaldehyde (30.0 g, 0.22 mol), phenylacetic acid (31.5 g, 0.23 mol), and triethylamine (31 ml) in acetic anhydride (75 ml) was heated at 90 °C for 5 hours. After cooling, 18 ml of water was dropped carefully during 15 min. Then, potassium carbonate (243 g) in water (1800 ml) was dropped and the solution was heated at 60 °C for 1 hour. After cooling, the solution was extracted with dichloro-methane. When the aqueous phase was acidified (pH 6-7), the product was precipitated. After stirring at 0 °C, the product was filtered and dried.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  3.75 (3H, s), 6.68 (2H, d,  $^3J = 8.8$  Hz), 6.99 (2H, d,  $^3J = 9.0$  Hz), 7.23 – 7.26 (2H, m), 7.35 – 7.42 (3H, m), 7.84 (1H, s)

(b) 3-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-2-phenylpropanoic acid

Palladium on activated carbon (10 % wt., 2.77 g) was added to a solution of 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-phenylacrylic acid (27.7 g, 0.11 mol) in acetic acid (1000 ml). The mixture was hydrogenated at ambient temperature. The mixture was filtered through Celite, and the solvent was

evaporated. The product was recrystallized from a small amount of ethyl acetate. Melting point 220-221 °C.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  2.84 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 13.8$  Hz,  $^3J = 9.5$  Hz), 3.23 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 13.9$  Hz,  $^3J = 5.9$  Hz), 3.48 (1H, dd,  $^3J = 9.4$  Hz,  $^3J = 6.1$  Hz), 3.67 (3H, s), 6.65 (2H, d,  $^3J = 8.7$  Hz), 6.87 (2H, d,  $^3J = 8.6$  Hz), 7.04 – 7.14 (5H, m)

(c) 3-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-2-phenylpropionyl chloride

3-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-2-phenylpropanoic acid (12.5 g, 0.049 mol) was converted to its acid chloride by treatment with thionyl chloride (8.2 ml) in dry dichloromethane (75 ml) at 40 °C. Excess thionyl chloride and dichloromethane were evaporated off. The crude product was used in the next step without purification.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  3.02 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 14.1$  Hz,  $^3J = 7.2$  Hz), 3.43 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 14.1$  Hz,  $^3J = 7.9$  Hz), 3.76 (3H, s), 4.22 (1H, t,  $^3J = 7.5$  Hz), 6.77 (2H, d,  $^3J = 8.7$  Hz), 6.99 (2H, d,  $^3J = 8.7$  Hz), 7.23 – 7.26 (2H, m), 7.30 – 7.38 (3H, m)

(d) 6-Methoxy-2-phenylindan-1-one

Aluminum chloride (345 mg) and one quarter of the crude 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-phenylpropionyl chloride from the previous step were added to dry dichloromethane (45 ml) at 0 °C. After 1 hour aluminum chloride (345 mg) and the second quarter of the acid chloride were added. Stirring was continued and the addition was repeated twice again. After the last addition stirring was continued for half an hour at 0 °C and then 2 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture was poured into icecold diluted acidic water. The organic phase was separated and the water phase was extracted twice with dichloromethane. The combined organic phases were washed with water, 2.5 % sodium hydroxide solution in water and again with water. The dichloromethane solution was dried and evaporated.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  3.19 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 17.1$  Hz,  $^3J = 3.8$  Hz), 3.62 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 17.1$  Hz,  $^3J = 8.1$  Hz), 3.85 (3H, s), 3.92 (1H, dd,  $^3J = 8.1$  Hz,  $^3J = 3.8$  Hz), 7.17 – 7.19 (2H, m), 7.23 – 7.27 (3H, m), 7.30 – 7.34 (2H, m), 7.40 – 7.43 (1H, m)



(e) 1-Benzyl-5-(6-methoxy-2-phenylindan-1-ylidenemethyl)-1H-imidazole

Titanium(IV)chloride (13.2 ml, 22.8 g, 0.12 mol) was added dropwise to a stirred suspension of activated zinc powder (15.9 g, 0.24 mol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (240 ml) at -5 °C - (-10 °C) under a nitrogen atmosphere. After completion of the addition the resulting mixture was refluxed for 2 hours with stirring. A solution of 6-methoxy-2-phenylindan-1-one (7.54 g, 0.032 mol) and 3-benzyl-3H-imidazole-4-carbaldehyde (7.37 g, 0.040 mol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (110 ml) was added dropwise to a refluxing mixture. After the addition the mixture was refluxed for 5 hours. Then the mixture was cooled to 50 °C and 50 ml of methanol and 25 ml of water was added, respectively. The cooled reaction mixture was made alkaline (pH 8-9) with 50 % sodium hydroxide solution in water. The slurry was filtered through Celite, and the filtrate was evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. Ethyl acetate (100ml) was added to the residue and the mixture was heated. The cooled mixture was filtered and the filtrate was washed with water. The organic phase was dried and evaporated to dryness. The crude product was used in the next step.

(f) 4-[(2,3-Dihydro-6-methoxy-2-phenyl-1H-inden-1-yl)methyl]-1H-imidazole (compound 13)

A solution of the crude 1-benzyl-5-(6-methoxy-2-phenylindan-1-ylidenemethyl)-1H-imidazole (1.00 g) in acetic acid (100 ml) was shaken with 10 % palladium on charcoal (100 mg) for 7 hours at 80 °C under 3 atm of hydrogen on a Parr hydrogenator. The mixture was filtered through Celite, and the filtrate was evaporated to dryness. The residue was dissolved in water, made alkaline (pH 9) and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were washed with water, dried with sodium sulfate and evaporated under reduced pressure to give a crude product which is the mixture of cis and trans diastereomers of 4-[(2,3-dihydro-6-methoxy-2-phenyl-1H-inden-1-yl)methyl]-1H-imidazole. The product was purified by flash chromatography (elution with a dichloromethane – methanol gradient). The base product was converted to its hydrochloride salt by dissolving the base in ethyl acetate and adding hydrogen chloride in ethyl acetate. The product is the mixture of the diastereomers (cis:trans 94:6, mp. 158-159 °C).

The cis diastereomer as its hydrochloride salt:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ):  $\delta$  2.52 (1H, distorted ddd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 15.2$  Hz,  $^3J = 7.4$  Hz,  $^4J = 0.8$  Hz), 2.67 (1H, distorted ddd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 15.4$  Hz,  $^3J = 8.0$  Hz,  $^4J = 0.6$  Hz), 3.16 (1H, distorted dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 15.4$  Hz,  $^3J = 7.6$  Hz), 3.27 – 3.33 (1H, m), 3.71 (3H, s), 3.76 (1H, m), 3.90 (1H, m), 6.39 (1H, d,  $J_{\text{meta}} = 2.4$  Hz), 6.79 (1H, dd,  $J_{\text{orto}} = 8.2$  Hz,  $J_{\text{meta}} = 2.5$  Hz), 6.96 (1H, d,  $^4J = 1.2$  Hz), 7.18 – 7.29 (6H, m), 8.68 (1H, d,  $^4J = 1.4$  Hz)

(g) 3-(1H-Imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-2-phenylindan-5-ol  
(compound 14)

A mixture of 4-[(2,3-dihydro-6-methoxy-2-phenyl-1H-inden-1-yl)methyl]-1H-imidazole (370 mg as base) and 48 wt. % hydrobromic acid (15 ml) was heated at 130-140 °C for 2 hours with stirring. The cooled reaction mixture was poured into water and made basic (pH 8). The resulting precipitate was filtered and washed with water. The product was purified by flash chromatography (elution with a dichloromethane – methanol gradient).

The cis diastereomer:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ):  $\delta$  2.37 (1H, distorted ddd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 14.7$  Hz,  $^3J = 6.2$  Hz,  $^4J = 0.8$  Hz), 2.44 (1H, distorted ddd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 14.7$  Hz,  $^3J = 8.9$  Hz), 3.10 (1H, distorted dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 15.0$  Hz,  $^3J = 7.3$  Hz), 3.16 (1H, distorted dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 15.1$  Hz,  $^3J = 7.4$  Hz), 3.68 – 3.80 (2H, m), 6.23 (1H, d,  $J_{\text{meta}} = 2.3$  Hz), 6.52 (1H, s), 6.60 (1H, dd,  $J_{\text{orto}} = 8.1$  Hz,  $J_{\text{meta}} = 2.4$  Hz), 7.06 (1H, d,  $J_{\text{orto}} = 8.1$  Hz), 7.14 – 7.19 (3H, m), 7.21 – 7.25 (2H, m), 7.63 (1H, d,  $^4J = 1.0$  Hz)

The trans diastereomer:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ):  $\delta$  2.84 – 2.91 (2H, m), 3.04 (1H, distorted dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 14.9$  Hz,  $^3J = 6.4$  Hz), 3.16 – 3.23 (1H, m), 3.26 – 3.29 (1H, m), 3.58 (1H, m), 6.55 (1H, d,  $J_{\text{meta}} = 2.2$  Hz), 6.63 (1H, dd,  $J_{\text{orto}} = 8.6$  Hz,  $J_{\text{meta}} = 2.3$  Hz), 6.79 (1H, s), 7.01 (1H, d,  $J_{\text{orto}} = 8.1$  Hz), 7.07 – 7.13 (3H, m), 7.15 – 7.21 (2H, m), 7.79 (1H, s)

#### EXAMPLE 7

4-[(2,3-Dihydro-2-phenyl-1H-inden-1-yl)methyl]-1H-imidazole  
(compound 16)

(a) 2,3-Diphenylpropanoic acid

10 % Palladium on charcoal (0.8 g) was added to a solution of  $\alpha$ -phenylcinnamic acid (10.0 g, 0.0445 mol) in ethanol (200 ml). The mixture

was hydrogenated at ambient temperature. The mixture was filtered through Celite, and the solvent was evaporated.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  2.94 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 13.8$  Hz,  $^3J = 6.9$  Hz), 3.29 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 13.8$  Hz,  $^3J = 8.5$  Hz), 3.86 (1H, dd,  $^3J = 8.7$  Hz,  $^3J = 6.9$  Hz), 7.12 – 7.25 (6H, m), 7.28 – 7.34 (4H, m)

(b) 2-Phenylindan-1-one

Polyphosphoric acid (50 g) was heated in an oil bath at 140-145 °C and 2,3-diphenyl-propanoic acid (2.5 g) was added. Heating was continued for 45 min. Water was added. The mixture was cooled and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic extracts were washed with 1 M NaOH solution and water. After drying the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The product thus obtained was further purified by trituration in heptane.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  3.21 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 17.4$  Hz,  $^3J = 4.2$  Hz), 3.69 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 17.6$  Hz,  $^3J = 8.3$  Hz), 4.01 (1H, dd,  $^3J = 8.3$  Hz,  $^3J = 4.2$  Hz), 7.16 – 7.19 (2H, m), 7.22 – 7.27 (1H, m), 7.30 – 7.35 (2H, m), 7.47 – 7.51 (1H, m), 7.65 – 7.77 (3H, m)

(c) 1-Benzyl-5-(2-phenylindan-1-ylidenemethyl)-1H-imidazole

1-Benzyl-5-(2-phenylindan-1-ylidenemethyl)-1H-imidazole was prepared as 1-benzyl-5-(6-methoxy-2-phenylindan-1-ylidenemethyl)-1H-imidazole above except that 2-phenylindan-1-one was used as a starting material. In this case after evaporation of the filtrate the residue was dissolved in diluted hydrochloric acid. The product was extracted into dichloromethane. The combined organic phases were washed with water, dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product as its hydrochloride salt was used in the next step without purification.

(d) 4-[(2,3-Dihydro-2-phenyl-1H-inden-1-yl)methyl]-1H-imidazole

The crude 1-benzyl-5-(2-phenylindan-1-ylidenemethyl)-1H-imidazole in acetic acid was shaken with palladium on charcoal as 1-benzyl-5-(6-methoxy-2-phenylindan-1-ylidenemethyl)-1H-imidazole above except in this case for 2 days at 60-70 °C under normal pressure. The hydrochloride salt of the purified product was the mixture of the cis and trans diastereomers (cis:trans 96:4).

The cis diastereomer as its hydrochloride salt:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ ):  $\delta$  2.36 (1H, distorted dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 15.0$  Hz,  $^3J = 5.2$  Hz), 2.55 (1H, distorted dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 15.1$  Hz,  $^3J = 8.8$  Hz), 3.19 (1H, distorted dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 15.6$  Hz,  $^3J = 7.2$  Hz), 3.28 – 3.36 (2H, m), 3.87 s(2H, m), 6.73 (1H, d,  $J_{\text{orto}} = 7.4$  Hz), 7.06 – 7.11 (2H, m), 7.18 – 7.36 (7H, m), 8.95 (1H, d,  $^4J = 1.3$  Hz)

#### EXAMPLE 8

##### 4-[(3-Cyclohexyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-1-yl)methyl]-1H-imidazole

##### (a) 3-Cyclohexylindan-1-one

This compound was prepared according to the method described by B. M. Trost and L. H. Latimer in J. Org. Chem. 42 (1977) 3212. The starting compounds were 1-indanone and cyclohexyl bromide.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  0.83 – 1.35 (6H, m), 1.65 – 1.90 (5H, m), 2.51 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 19.1$  Hz,  $^3J = 3.0$  Hz), 2.67 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 19.1$  Hz,  $^3J = 7.8$  Hz), 3.38 (1H, m), 7.36 (1H, m), 7.49 (1H, m), 7.59 (1H, m), 7.73 (1H, m)

##### (b) 1-Benzyl-5-(3-cyclohexylindan-1-ylidenemethyl)-1H-imidazole

1-Benzyl-5-(3-cyclohexylindan-1-ylidenemethyl)-1H-imidazole was prepared as 1-benzyl-5-(2-phenylindan-1-ylidenemethyl)-1H-imidazole above except that 3-cyclo-hexylindan-1-one was used as a starting material. The crude product as its hydro-chloride salt was used in the next step without purification.

##### (c) 4-[(3-Cyclohexyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-1-yl)methyl]-1H-imidazole

4-[(3-Cyclohexyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-1-yl)methyl]-1H-imidazole was prepared as 4-[(2,3-dihydro-6-methoxy-2-phenyl-1H-inden-1-yl)methyl]-1H-imidazole above except that 1-benzyl-5-(3-cyclohexylindan-1-ylidenemethyl)-1H-imidazole was used as a starting material. The crude product which is the mixture of cis and trans diastereomers of 4-[(3-cyclohexyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-1-yl)methyl]-1H-imidazole was purified by flash chromatography (eluent: 9.75:0.25 (v/v) mixture of dichloromethane–methanol). The free base was converted to its hydrochloride salt which was the mixture of the diastereomers (cis:trans 98:2).

The cis diastereomer as its hydrochloride salt:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ):  $\delta$  0.92 (1H, m), 1.10 – 1.43 (5H, m), 1.46 (1H, dt,  $^3J = 12.4$  Hz,  $^3J = 9.5$  Hz), 1.67 – 1.84 (4H, m) 1.92 (1H, m), 2.18 (1H, dt,  $^3J = 12.4$  Hz,  $^3J = 7.7$  Hz), 2.86 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 14.6$  Hz,  $^3J = 8.7$  Hz), 3.10 (1H, m), 3.34 – 3.45 (2H, m), 7.16 – 7.21 (4H, m), 7.31 (1H, d,  $^4J = 1.2$  Hz), 8.82 (1H, d,  $^4J = 1.4$  Hz)

#### EXAMPLE 9

##### 4-[(3-Benzyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-1-yl)methyl]-1H-imidazole

###### (a) 3-Benzylindan-1-one

This compound was prepared according to the method described by B. M. Trost and L. H. Latimer in J. Org. Chem. 42 (1977) 3212. The starting compounds were 1-indanone and benzyl bromide.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  2.44 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 19.2$  Hz,  $^3J = 3.1$  Hz), 2.76 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 19.2$  Hz,  $^3J = 7.5$  Hz), 2.82 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 13.8$  Hz,  $^3J = 9.1$  Hz), 3.17 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 13.8$  Hz,  $^3J = 6.0$  Hz), 3.72 (1H, m), 7.16 – 7.19 (2H, m), 7.22 – 7.41 (5H, m), 7.57 (1H, td,  $J_{\text{ortho}} = 7.5$  Hz,  $J_{\text{meta}} = 1.2$  Hz), 7.74 (1H, d,  $J_{\text{ortho}} = 7.6$  Hz)

###### (b) 1-Benzyl-5-(3-benzylindan-1-ylidenemethyl)-1H-imidazole

1-Benzyl-5-(3-benzylindan-1-ylidenemethyl)-1H-imidazole was prepared as 1-benzyl-5-(2-phenylindan-1-ylidenemethyl)-1H-imidazole above except that 3-benzylindan-1-one was used as a starting material. The crude product as its hydrochloride salt was used in the next step without purification.

###### (c) 4-[(3-Benzyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-1-yl)methyl]-1H-imidazole

4-[(3-Benzyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-1-yl)methyl]-1H-imidazole was prepared as 4-[(2,3-dihydro-6-methoxy-2-phenyl-1H-inden-1-yl)methyl]-1H-imidazole above except that 1-benzyl-5-(3-benzylindan-1-ylidenemethyl)-1H-imidazole was used as a starting material. The crude product which is the mixture of cis and trans diastereomers of 4-[(3-benzyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-1-yl)methyl]-1H-imidazole was purified by flash chromatography (eluent: 9.75:0.25 (v/v) mixture of dichloromethane-methanol). The free base was converted to its hydrochloride salt which was the mixture of the diastereomers (cis:trans 86:14).

The cis diastereomer as base:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  1.40 (1H, dt,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 12.7$  Hz,  $^3J = 9.1$  Hz), 2.29 (1H, dt,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 12.7$  Hz,  $^3J = 7.5$  Hz), 2.58 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 13.7$  Hz,  $^3J = 9.5$  Hz), 2.75 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 14.8$  Hz,  $^3J = 8.5$  Hz), 3.19 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 15.4$  Hz,  $^3J = 5.2$  Hz), 3.25 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 13.7$  Hz,  $^3J = 5.3$  Hz), 3.36 – 3.47 (2H, m), 6.77 (1H, d,  $^4J = 0.7$  Hz), 7.14 – 7.31 (9H, m), 7.53 (1H, d,  $^4J = 0.8$  Hz)

#### EXAMPLE 10

##### 4-(4-Phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl)-1H-imidazole

##### (a) 1-(3-Benzyl-3H-imidazol-4-yl)-4,4-diphenylbutan-1-ol

Magnesium turnings (0.5 g) were covered with dry tetrahydrofuran (4 ml). 1-Bromo-3,3-diphenylpropane (5.6 g) in 20 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred at reflux for one hour. After being cooled to room temperature, 3-benzyl-3H-imidazole-4-carbaldehyde (3.8 g) in 20 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran was added dropwise to the Grignard reagent and the mixture was refluxed for two hours. The cooled reaction mixture was poured into a cold diluted hydrochloric acid solution. Work-up of the mixture gave the crude product, which was converted to its hydrochloride salt in ethyl acetate using dry hydrochloric acid.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (as HCl-salt,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ): 1.51-1.59 (m, 2H), 1.86-1.92 (m, 1H), 1.99-2.06 (m, 1H), 3.78 (t,  $J=7.9$  Hz, 1H), 4.51 (m, 1H), 5.36 (s, 2H), 5.51 (s, 1H), 7.14-7.39 (m, 16H), 8.46 (s, 1H)

##### (b) 1-(1H-Imidazol-4-yl)-4,4-diphenylbutan-1-ol

3.0 g of 1-(3-benzyl-3H-imidazol-4-yl)-4,4-diphenylbutan-1-ol was dissolved in 150 ml of ethanol. The solution was hydrogenated at 45 °C with 10 % palladium on carbon as catalyst for 5 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (as HCl-salt,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ): 1.58-1.64 (m, 2H), 1.91-2.01 (m, 1H), 2.08-2.17 (m, 1H), 3.91 (t,  $J=7.9$  Hz, 1H), 4.65 (t,  $J=6.4$  Hz, 1H), 5.49 (s, 1H), 7.12-7.28 (m, 11 H), 8.51 (s, 1H)

##### (c) 4-(4-Phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl)-1H-imidazole

A mixture of 1-(1H-imidazol-4-yl)-4,4-diphenylbutan-1-ol hydrochloride (2.0 g) and methanesulfonic acid (40 ml) was heated at 100 °C for 40 minutes. The cooled reaction mixture was poured into water and was made alkaline with sodium hydroxide solution. The product was extracted into ethyl acetate, which was washed with water, dried with sodium sulfate and evaporated under reduced pressure to give a crude product of racemic cis and trans diastereomers. The product was purified by flash chromatography (elution with a dichloromethane – methanol gradient). The base product was dissolved in ethyl acetate and converted to its hydrochloride salt with hydrogen chloride gas.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (trans isomer as HCl-salt, MeOH-d<sub>4</sub>): 1.93-2.04 (m, 2H), 2.21-2.28 (m, 2H), 4.25-4.29 (m, 1H), 4.52-4.56 (m, 1H), 6.90-7.31 (m, 10H), 8.80 (d, J=1,4 Hz, 1H)

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (cis isomer as HCl-salt, MeOH-d<sub>4</sub>): 1.74-1.85 (m, 2H), 2.08-2.18 (m, 2H), 4.16-4.20 (m, 1H), 4.42-4.45 (m, 1H), 6.88-7.30 (m, 10H), 8.84 (d, J=1,4 Hz, 1H)

#### EXAMPLE 11

##### 4-[3-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-1-yl]-1H-imidazole

##### (a) trans-3-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-phenylpropenone

A solution of 3.8 g (0.095 mol) of sodium hydroxide in 38 ml of water was dropped gradually into the solution of acetophenone (9.0 g, 0.075 mol) and 4-fluorobenzaldehyde (9.4 g, 0.076 mol) in ethanol (20 ml). The mixture was stirred for 2 hr at room temperature. Water (80 ml) was added and the mixture was neutralized with 6 M HCl solution. The precipitated trans-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-phenylpropenone was filtered, washed with water and dried.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 7.31 (2H, t, <sup>3</sup>J = 8.9 Hz), 7.59 (2H, t, <sup>3</sup>J = 7.5 Hz), 7.68 (1H, t, <sup>3</sup>J = 7.3 Hz), 7.76 (1H, d, <sup>3</sup>J<sub>trans</sub> = 15.7 Hz), 7.92 (1H, d, <sup>3</sup>J<sub>trans</sub> = 15.5 Hz), 7.99 (2H, m), 8.16 (2H, m)

##### (b) 3-(4-Fluorophenyl)indan-1-one

Polyphosphoric acid (102 g) was heated in an oil bath at 140 °C and 3-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-phenylpropenone (5.9 g) was added. Heating was continued for 30 min at 140 °C. The mixture was cooled to 80 °C and water was added carefully. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic extracts were washed with water. After drying over sodium sulfate the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The 3-(4-fluorophenyl)indan-1-one obtained was recrystallized from heptane-ethyl acetate 8:2.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  2.64 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 19.2$  Hz,  $^3J = 3.9$  Hz), 3.23 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 19.2$  Hz,  $^3J = 8.1$  Hz), 4.57 (1H, dd,  $^3J = 8.0$  Hz,  $^3J = 3.9$  Hz), 7.00 (2H, distorted t,  $^3J = 8.7$  Hz), 7.06 – 7.11 (2H, m), 7.25 (1H, m), 7.43 (1H, t,  $J_{\text{orto}} = 7.4$  Hz), 7.58 (1H, td,  $J_{\text{orto}} = 7.5$  Hz,  $J_{\text{meta}} = 1.2$  Hz), 7.82 (1H, d,  $J_{\text{orto}} = 7.7$  Hz)

(c) 3-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-(1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)indan-1-ol

A 3.0 M solution of ethylmagnesium bromide (5.9 ml, 0.0177 mol) in diethyl ether was added to a solution of 4-iodo-1-trityl-1H-imidazole (7.22 g, 0.0165 mol, prepared according to K. L. Kirk J. Heterocycl. Chem. 22 (1985) 57) in 70 ml of dry methylene chloride at ambient temperature. After one hour, a solution of 3-(4-fluorophenyl)indan-1-one (2.00 g, 0.00884 mol) in 6 ml of dry methylene chloride was added and stirring was continued for 45 hr. Saturated ammonium chloride solution was added to quench the reaction. The methylene chloride phase was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted twice with methylene chloride. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried and concentrated. The crude 3-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)indan-1-ol was purified by flash chromatography using methylene chloride as an eluent.

(d) 4-[3-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3H-inden-1-yl]-1H-imidazole

3-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-(1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)indan-1-ol (2.22 g) in 22 ml of a 2 M HCl solution was heated at 70 °C for 2 hr. Water was added. The mixture was extracted with methylene chloride. Then methylene chloride phase was extracted with 2 M HCl solution. All combined water layers were made basic and extracted with methylene chloride. The organic phase was washed with water and dried. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude 4-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3H-inden-1-yl]-1H-imidazole which



was the mixture of isomers (the ratio 73:27) was purified by flash chromatography (elution with a dichloromethane-methanol gradient).

(e) 4-[3-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-1-yl]-1H-imidazole

The mixture of the isomers of 4-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3H-inden-1-yl]-1H-imidazole was hydrogenated in ethanol using 10 % palladium on charcoal as a catalyst. The mixture was filtered through Celite, and the solvent was evaporated. The crude 4-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-1-yl]-1H-imidazole which was the mixture of the cis and trans diastereomers (the ratio 95.5:4.5) was purified by flash chromatography (elution with a dichloromethane-methanol gradient).

The cis diastereomer as base:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  2.14 (1H, dt,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 11.1$  Hz,  $^3J = 11.0$  Hz), 2.89 (1H, dt,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 12.3$  Hz,  $^3J = 7.1$  Hz), 4.30 (1H, dd,  $^3J = 10.8$  Hz,  $^3J = 7.2$  Hz), 4.44 (1H, dd,  $^3J = 10.8$  Hz,  $^3J = 7.2$  Hz), 6.87 – 6.90 (2H, m), 6.96 (2H, t,  $^3J = 8.7$  Hz), 7.12 – 7.19 (5H, m), 7.43 (1H, s)

EXAMPLE 12

4-(3-Benzyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-1-yl)-1H-imidazole

3-Benzyl-1-(1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)indan-1-ol

This compound was obtained from 4-iodo-1-trityl-1H-imidazole and 3-benzylindan-1-one by the method described for 3-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)indan-1-ol as stated above. The 3-benzyl-1-(1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)indan-1-ol was purified by flash chromatography (the eluent: heptane-ethyl acetate 1:1).

4-(3-Benzyl-3H-inden-1-yl)-1H-imidazole

Triethylsilane (1 ml, 0.728 g, 6.26 mmol) and trifluoroacetic acid (1.9 ml, 2.81 g, 24.7 mmol) were added to the solution of 3-benzyl-1-(1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)indan-1-ol (0.387 g, 0.73 mmol) in dichloromethane (13 ml). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 20 hr. Then the reaction was quenched with water and made basic with the 2 M sodium hydroxide solution. The dichloromethane layer was washed with water and dried over sodium sulfate. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography using a dichloromethane-methanol gradient afforded 4-(3-benzyl-3H-inden-1-yl)-1H-imidazole.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  2.69 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 13.5$  Hz,  $^3J = 9.4$  Hz), 3.13 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 13.5$  Hz,  $^3J = 6.7$  Hz), 3.80 (1H, m), 6.64 (1H, d,  $^3J = 2.2$  Hz), 7.16 – 7.33 (7H, m), 7.37 (1H, s), 7.60 (1H, d,  $^3J = 0.6$  Hz), 7.69 (1H, d,  $J_{\text{orto}} = 7.6$  Hz)

**4-(3-Benzyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-1-yl)-1H-imidazole**

4-(3-benzyl-3H-inden-1-yl)-1H-imidazole was hydrogenated in ethanol using 10 % palladium on charcoal as a catalyst. The mixture was filtered through Celite, and the solvent was evaporated. The crude 4-(3-benzyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-1-yl)-1H-imidazole which was the mixture of the cis and trans diastereomers (the ratio 94:6) was purified by flash chromatography (elution with a dichloromethane-methanol gradient).

The cis diastereomer as base:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  1.82 (1H, dt,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 12.5$  Hz,  $^3J = 9.7$  Hz), 2.53 (1H, dt,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 12.5$  Hz,  $^3J = 7.4$  Hz), 2.69 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 13.6$  Hz,  $^3J = 9.4$  Hz), 3.31 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 13.6$  Hz,  $^3J = 5.3$  Hz), 3.49 (1H, m), 4.31 (1H, m), 6.80 (1H, s), 7.08 (1H, distorted d,  $J_{\text{orto}} = 7.4$  Hz), 7.15 – 7.30 (8H, m), 7.46 (1H, m)

**EXAMPLE 13**

**4-(2,3-Dihydro-3-phenylinden-1-yl)-1H-imidazole**

**2-(tert-Butyldimethylsilyl)-5-(2,3-dihydro-1-hydroxy-3-phenyl-1H-inden-1-yl)-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide**

A solution of imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide (1.96 g, 0.0112 mol, prepared according to D. J. Chadwick and R. I. Ngochindo J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. I (1984) 481) in dry tetrahydrofuran (90 ml) under nitrogen was cooled to  $-78^\circ\text{C}$  and treated dropwise with 15 % n-butyllithium in hexane (8.2 ml, 0.01393 mol). After 30 minutes tert-butyldimethylsilyl chloride (2.1 g, 0.01393 mol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (5 ml) was added and the mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. After 1.5 hr the mixture was again cooled to  $-78^\circ\text{C}$  and treated with 15 % n-butyllithium in hexane (8.5 ml, 0.01360 mol). After 30 minutes 3-phenyl-1-indanone (3.40 g, 0.01633 mol) in dry tetrahydrofuran was added and the mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature during the night. The mixture was quenched with saturated sodium carbonate solution and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane and washed twice

with water, dried, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification was done by flash chromatography (elution with a heptane–ethyl acetate gradient).

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  0.40 (3H, s), 0.41 (3H, s), 0.98 (9H, s), 2.47 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 12.9$  Hz,  $^3J = 10.0$  Hz), 2.88 (6H, s), 3.24 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 12.9$  Hz,  $^3J = 7.2$  Hz), 4.05 (1H, dd,  $^3J = 9.9$  Hz,  $^3J = 7.3$  Hz), 6.14 (1H, s), 6.92 (1H, d,  $J_{\text{orto}} = 7.0$  Hz), 7.20 – 7.36 (7H, m), 7.52 (1H, d,  $J_{\text{orto}} = 7.0$  Hz)

5-(2,3-Dihydro-1-hydroxy-3-phenyl-1H-inden-1-yl)-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide

A 1.1 M solution of tetrabutylammonium fluoride in tetrahydrofuran (1.4 ml, 1.54 mmol) was added dropwise to the solution of 2-(tert-butyldimethylsilyl)-5-(2,3-dihydro-1-hydroxy-3-phenyl-1H-inden-1-yl)-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide (637 mg, 1.28 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (13 ml). The reaction was stirred overnight at room temperature. The reaction was quenched with water and then extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and brine. The organic phase was dried and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The product was recrystallized in ethyl acetate.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  2.47 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 13.0$  Hz,  $^3J = 10.0$  Hz), 3.04 (6H, s), 3.31 (1H, dd,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 12.9$  Hz,  $^3J = 7.2$  Hz), 4.09 (1H, dd,  $^3J = 9.9$  Hz,  $^3J = 7.2$  Hz), 6.07 (1H, s), 6.96 (1H, d,  $J_{\text{orto}} = 7.6$  Hz), 7.19 – 7.27 (4H, m), 7.30 – 7.40 (3H, m), 7.54 (1H, d,  $J_{\text{orto}} = 6.8$  Hz), 7.94 (1H, s)

5-(3-Phenyl-3H-inden-1-yl)-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide

Triethylsilane (760  $\mu\text{l}$ , 554 mg, 4.77 mmol) and trifluoroacetic acid (1.43 ml, 2.12 g, 18.6 mmol) were added to the solution of 5-(2,3-dihydro-1-hydroxy-3-phenyl-1H-inden-1-yl)-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide (230 mg, 0.60 mmol) in dichloromethane (8 ml). The reaction was stirred overnight at room temperature. Then the reaction was quenched with water and made basic with the 2 M sodium hydroxide solution. The dichloromethane layer was washed with water and dried over sodium sulfate. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Purification by flash chromatography using a dichloromethane–methanol gradient afforded the

mixture of the isomers (the ratio 65:35) of 5-(3-phenyl-3H-inden-1-yl)-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide.

#### 4-(3-Phenyl-3H-inden-1-yl)-1H-imidazole

5-(3-Phenyl-3H-inden-1-yl)-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide (158 mg, 0.43 mmol) in 5 ml of a 1.5 M HCl solution was refluxed for 1.5 hr. The reaction mixture was made basic and then extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with water and dried. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude 4-(3-phenyl-3H-inden-1-yl)-1H-imidazole which was the mixture of isomers (the ratio 75:25) was purified by flash chromatography (elution with dichloromethane-methanol 9.75:0.25).

#### 4-(2,3-Dihydro-3-phenylinden-1-yl)-1H-imidazole

The mixture of the isomers of 4-(3-phenyl-3H-inden-1-yl)-1H-imidazole was hydrogenated in acetic acid at 50 °C using 10 % palladium on charcoal as a catalyst. The mixture was filtered through Celite, and the solvent was evaporated. Water was added and the solution was made basic. The water solution was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with water, dried and the solvent was evaporated. The hydrochloride salt of the product was made in ethyl acetate. The product 4-(2,3-dihydro-3-phenylinden-1-yl)-1H-imidazole was the mixture of the cis and trans diastereomers (the ratio 95:5).

The cis diastereomer as its hydrochloride salt:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ):  $\delta$  2.19 (1H, dt,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 12.2$  Hz,  $^3J = 11.0$  Hz), 2.99 (1H, dt,  $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 12.2$  Hz,  $^3J = 7.1$  Hz), 4.43 (1H, dd,  $^3J = 10.9$  Hz,  $^3J = 7.0$  Hz), 4.66 (1H, dd,  $^3J = 11.0$  Hz,  $^3J = 7.0$  Hz), 6.92 – 6.94 (1H, m), 7.07 – 7.09 (1H, m), 7.23 – 7.37 (7H, m), 7.52 (1H, d,  $^4J = 1.2$  Hz), 8.89 (1H, d,  $^4J = 1.4$  Hz)

#### EXAMPLE 14

#### 4-[(1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-3-phenylnaphthalen-1-yl)methyl]-1H-imidazole

1-Benzyl-5-(3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-naphthalen-1-ylidenemethyl)-1H-imidazole

1-Benzyl-5-(3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-naphthalen-1-ylidenemethyl)-1H-imidazole was prepared as 1-benzyl-5-(2-phenylindan-1-ylidenemethyl)-1H-

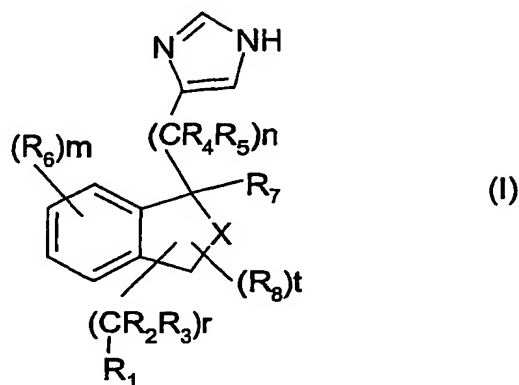
imidazole above except that 3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-naphthalen-1-one (prepared according to J. Vebrel and R. Carrie Bull. Soc. Chem. Fr. (1982) 116) was used as a starting material. The crude product as its hydrochloride salt was used in the next step without purification.

**4-[(1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-3-phenylnaphthalen-1-yl)methyl]-1H-imidazole**

4-[(1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-3-phenylnaphthalen-1-yl)methyl]-1H-imidazole was prepared as 4-[(2,3-dihydro-6-methoxy-2-phenyl-1H-inden-1-yl)methyl]-1H-imidazole above except that 1-benzyl-5-(3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-naphthalen-1-ylidenemethyl)-1H-imidazole was used as a starting material. The hydrochloride salt of the product was the mixture of two diastereomers (82:18, mp. 198 °C).

## CLAIMS:

1. An imidazole derivative of formula (I):



wherein X is  $-\text{CH}_2-(\text{CH}_2)_p-$ ,  $-\text{O}-$ ,  $=\text{NH}$  or  $-\text{S}-$ ;

$\text{R}_1$  is phenyl, naphthyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl,  $\text{C}_3$ – $\text{C}_7$ -cycloalkyl,  $\text{C}_5$  - $\text{C}_7$ -cycloalkenyl,  $\text{C}_5$  - $\text{C}_7$ -cycloalkynyl or mono- or bicyclic aromatic or partially or fully saturated heterocyclic group with 5 to 10 ring atoms which consist of carbon atoms and one to three heteroatoms selected from N, O and S;

wherein the said phenyl, naphthyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl,  $\text{C}_3$  – $\text{C}_7$ -cycloalkyl,  $\text{C}_5$  - $\text{C}_7$ -cycloalkenyl,  $\text{C}_5$  - $\text{C}_7$ -cycloalkynyl or mono- or bicyclic aromatic or partially or fully saturated heterocyclic group is optionally substituted with one to three substituents selected independently from halogen,  $-\text{OH}$ ,  $-\text{NH}_2$ , halo- $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_6$ -alkyl,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_6$ -alkyl,  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_6$ -alkenyl,  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_6$ -alkynyl,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_6$ -alkoxy,  $\text{OH}-(\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_6)$ -alkyl,  $\text{NH}_2-(\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_6)$ -alkyl and mono- or di( $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_6$ -alkyl)amino;

$\text{R}_2$  is H or  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_6$ -alkyl;

$\text{R}_3$  is H or  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_6$ -alkyl;

$\text{R}_4$  is H or  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_6$ -alkyl;

$\text{R}_5$  is H, or  $\text{R}_5$  and  $\text{R}_7$  form together a bond;

each  $R_6$  is independently halogen, -OH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, halo-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy or OH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl;

$R_7$  is H, OH or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, or  $R_7$  and  $R_5$  form together a bond;

each  $R_8$  is independently OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, halo-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy;

$m$  is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

$n$  is 0 or 1;

$p$  is 0 or 1;

$r$  is 0 or 1; and

$t$  is 0, 1 or 2;

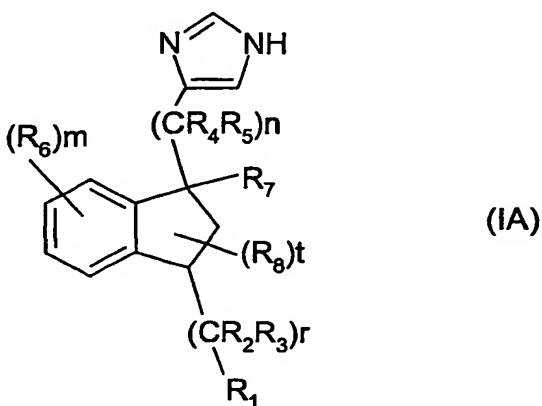
or a pharmaceutically acceptable ester or salt thereof.

2. A compound according to claim 1, wherein X is -CH<sub>2</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>- and  $p$  is 0.

3. A compound according to claim 1, wherein X is -CH<sub>2</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>- and  $p$  is 1.

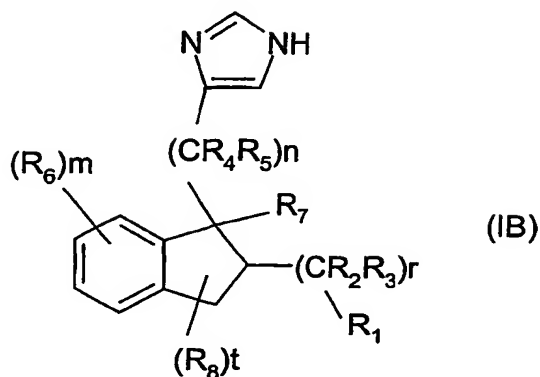
4. A compound according to claim 1, wherein X is -O-.

5. A compound according to claim 1, which is a compound of formula



wherein  $R_1$  to  $R_8$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$  and  $t$  are as defined in claim 1.

6. A compound according to claim 1, which is a compound of formula



wherein  $R_1$  to  $R_8$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $r$  and  $t$  are as defined in claim 1.

7. A compound according to any of claims 1 to 6, wherein  $r$  is 0.

8. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein  $r$  is 1 and  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  are H.

9. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein  $n$  is 0.

10. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein  $n$  is 1.

11. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein  $n$  is 1 and  $R_4$  and  $R_5$  are H.

12. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 11, wherein  $R_7$  is H.

13. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 12, wherein  $R_1$  is phenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl, thienyl, furyl or cyclohexyl each of which is optionally substituted with one to three of the substituents selected independently from halogen, -OH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, halo-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-



C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, OH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, NH<sub>2</sub>-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl and mono- or di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl)amino.

14. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein R<sub>1</sub> is phenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl, thienyl, furyl or cyclohexyl each of which is optionally substituted with one to three of the substituents selected independently from halogen, -OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl.

15. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein R<sub>1</sub> is phenyl, pyridyl or cyclohexyl each of which is optionally substituted with one to three of the substituents selected independently from halogen, -OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl.

16. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein R<sub>1</sub> is phenyl or cyclohexyl which is optionally substituted with one to three of the substituents selected independently from halogen, -OH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, halo-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, OH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, NH<sub>2</sub>-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl and mono- or di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl)amino.

17. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 16, wherein m is 0.

18. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 17, wherein m is 1 or 2 and each R<sub>6</sub> is selected independently from halogen, -OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl.

19. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 18, wherein t is 0.

20. Use of a compound of any one of the claims 1 to 19 as a medicament.

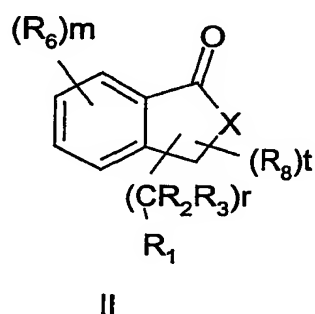
21. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 19 or a pharmaceutically acceptable ester or salt thereof and optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent and/or excipient.

22. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 19 or a pharmaceutically acceptable ester or salt thereof for use in the treatment of neurological, psychiatric or cognition disorders.

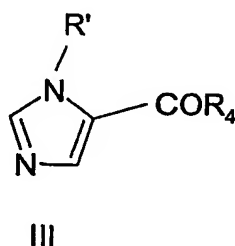
23. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 19 or a pharmaceutically acceptable ester or salt thereof for use in the treatment of diabetes, lipolytic disorders, orthostatic hypotension or sexual dysfunction.

24. Use of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 19 or a pharmaceutically ester or salt thereof in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of neurological, psychiatric or cognition disorders, diabetes, lipolytic disorders, orthostatic hypotension or sexual dysfunction.

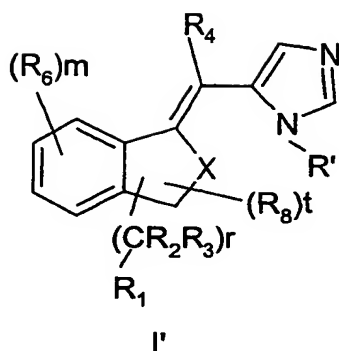
25. A process for the preparation of the compounds of formula I according to claim 1, characterized in that for the preparation of the compounds of formula I, wherein n is 1, reacting a compound of formula II



wherein X, R<sub>1</sub> to R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>6</sub>, R<sub>8</sub>, m, r and t are as define in claim 1, with a compound of formula III

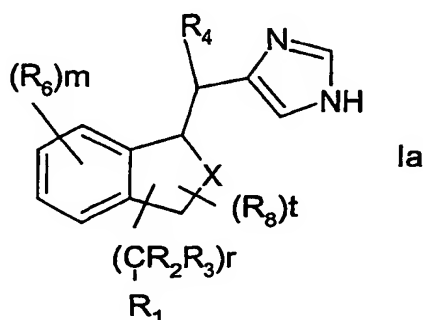


wherein R<sub>4</sub> is as defined in claim 1 and R' is H or a protecting group, to obtain a compound of formula I',



wherein X, R<sub>1</sub> to R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>6</sub>, R<sub>8</sub>, m, r, t and R' are as defined above,

which is then deprotected and isolated in a conventional manner, or  
which is converted by hydrogenation to another compound of formula I,



wherein X, R<sub>1</sub> to R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>6</sub>, R<sub>8</sub>, m, r, t and R' are as defined above.

26. A method for the treatment of neurological, psychiatric or cognition disorders, diabetes, lipolytic disorders, orthostatic hypotension or sexual dysfunction comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment an effective amount of the compound according to any one of claims 1 to 19 or a pharmaceutically acceptable ester or salt thereof.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internat. Application No

PCT/FI 01/00030

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C07D233/56 C07D233/64 C07D405/06 A61K31/4174 A61K31/4178  
 A61P3/06 A61P3/10 A61P9/02 A61P15/00 A61P25/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C07D A61K A61P

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 97 12874 A (ORIONYHTYMÄ OY) 10 April 1997 (1997-04-10) page 1, line 10 - line 14; examples 1-23 ---	20-24,26
A	WO 99 28300 A (ALLERGAN SALES INC) 10 June 1999 (1999-06-10) the whole document ---	1-26
A	US 5 541 211 A (PERTOVAARA A ET AL) 30 July 1996 (1996-07-30) the whole document ---	1-26
A	US 5 434 177 A (RIEKKINEN PAAVO J ET AL) 18 July 1995 (1995-07-18) the whole document ---	1-26
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

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"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

12 April 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

15.05.2001

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
 Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 851 epo nl,  
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Authorized officer

Per Renström

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internat'l Application No

PCT/FI 01/00030

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5 498 623 A (KARJALAINEN ARTO J ET AL) 12 March 1996 (1996-03-12) the whole document ---	1-26
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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int'l application No.  
PCT/FI 01/00030

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 20, 26  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:  
Rule 39.1(iv) PCT - Method for treatment of the human or animal body by surgery. Nevertheless, a search has been executed for these claims. The search has been based on the alleged effects of the compounds/compositions.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

### Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/FI 01/00030

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Information on patent family members

International Application No

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